SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1785. [No. 1257.]

NEWPORT MERCURY:

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, September 30, 1785.

Reſolved,

THAT it ſhall be the duty of the commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Office, in the reſpective States, to receive and keep the monies ariſing from continental taxes in the different States, and to pay the intereſt due from the United States in the ſaid States reſpectively; and that they hold all monies collected within the ſeveral States, on account of the requiſitions of Congreſs, ſubject only to the order of Congreſs, or of the Board of Treaſury.

That they ſhall, agreeable to ſuch mode as may be preſcribed by the comptroller, make weekly returns to the Board of Treaſury of the money they may receive on account of the United States; and alſo of the certificates which they may iſſue for the payment of the intereſt on the public debt, in purſuance of the acts of Congreſs.

That they form accurate eſtimates, as often as called upon by the Board of Treaſury, of the intereſt falling due monthly within their reſpective States on Loan-Office certificates, and other liquidated ſecurities of the United States; and that they keep accurate and diſtinct regiſters of the principal ſums due as well on the liquidated as Loan-office debt.

That in all their official tranſactions, they govern themſelves by the acts and reſolves of Congreſs, or the orders of the Board of Treaſury, not repugnant thereto.

That they make no appropriation of monies by them received on account of the United States; except for the purpoſe of the payment of intereſt agreeably to the reſolve of Congreſs, without the expreſs order of the Board of Treaſury, and that they ſubmit to the Comptroller a ſtate of their accounts quarterly, for examination and allowance.

That the ſaid officers ſhall not directly or indirectly be concerned in trade; and that previouſly to entering on the duties of their office, they ſhall ſeverally enter into bonds to the United States of America, with two or more ſureties, the principals in a ſum not exceeding *fifty thouſand dollars* nor leſs than *ten thouſand dollars*, and one or more ſureties in a like ſum as may from time to time be directed by the Board of Treaſury, having regard to the magnitude of the truſt repoſed in the ſeveral offices.—Further, they ſhall ſeverally take and ſubſcribe the oath of fidelity to the United States, and alſo an oath for the due execution of their offices reſpectively; certificates of which, together with their ſeveral bonds ſhall be tranſmitted to the Board of Treaſury, who ſhall cauſe the ſame to be recorded in the Comptroller's office.

That they ſhall henceforth be reſpectively allowed for all ſervices and duties which are or may be annexed to their offices, by any acts or reſolutions of Congreſs, or direction of the Board of Treaſury, a ſum not exceeding *fifteen hundred*, nor leſs than ſix *hundred dollars* per annum, exclusive of office rent, ſtationary, and other neceſſary charges and the wages of ſuch clerks as may be previouſly authoriſed by the Board of Treaſury, who ſhall judge of the ſervices aforeſaid.

That in the payment of all monies, they ſhall take printed duplicate receipts, agreeable to ſuch form as ſhall be tranſmitted to them by the Comptroller; one of which ſhall be forwarded to the Board of Treaſury, with their accounts, in ſupport of the payments made by them reſpectively. That they ſhall alſo give duplicate receipts for all monies received by them, in order that the ſeveral States may direct one of them to be forwarded to the Board of Treaſury, who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall credit the State for the amount ſpecified therein, and charge the ſame to the officer receiving it.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, to direct their Treaſurers to tranſmit to the Board of Treaſury, a monthly abſtract of all monies paid on account of the ſeveral States to the commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices, diſtinguiſhing the dates and amounts of the reſpective payments, and the ſums paid in actual money, from thoſe in intereſt certificates.

That all the acts and reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the duties of the commiſſioners of the Loan-Office in the reſpective States, made previouſly to this date, be and they are hereby repealed and declared to be void from and after the firſt day of January next, excepting the requiſition of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, the ordinance of the 20th of May, and the requiſition of the 27th of September, 1785.

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Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 3d day of October, 1776, ſo far as it relates to the reſponſibility of the States for the faithful diſcharge of the duty of the commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Office, be repealed and made void from and after the firſt day of January, 1786.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

On Wedneſday laſt John Gill, Eſq; lately Captain of the Minorca man of war, of 74 guns (which returned from the Eaſt-Indies, on the ſigning the peace) was appointed by the Admiralty Board to be Commander in Chief of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Eaſt-Indies, with a broad pendant, as Commodore. Commodore Gill is not to ſail till October next; and the force he will take out is not yet fixed, but will be determined by the ſtrength of the French fleet, which is juſt ready to ſail from Breſt harbour. The ſhips talked of however, are the Ardent, of 64 guns, to bear the broad flag; Grampus, of 50 guns, lately deſtined for the coaſt of Africa; and Phæton frigate of 36 guns. There is another reaſon which delays the Commodore's ſailing; the expected arrival of the Worceſter, of 64 guns, Captain Hughes, and the Active, of 64 guns, Captain Mackenzie, which were to ſail from Madras in March laſt, and are daily looked for home. The force of the ſquadron in the Eaſt-Indies, when the Worceſter and Active came away, is only two ſail of the line, one of 50 guns, and three ſloops.

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"The firſt of this month a large American ſhip from Boſton, bound here with a valuable cargo, was captured by an Algerine cruizer, within three leagues of this port, and carried into Algiers. The ſhip and cargo were condemned, and the Captain and crew ſent into ſlavery."

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"Laſt week as a Portugueſe armed veſſel was convoying ſeveral ſhips from Liſbon, bound up the Mediterranean, ſhe was attacked in the Straits of Gibraltar by an Algerine frigate of 28 guns, and full of men. After a deſperate and bloody engagement of nine glaſſes, the Portugueſe veſſel was forced to ſtrike to the Barbarians, who, though victorious, had above 100 men killed, beſides a vaſt number wounded, 19 of whom died the next day. All the ſhips in the convoy made their eſcape during the conflict, and got clear off. The Portugueſe Captain was unfortunately killed in the heat of the action with a lance, as he was making a ſtroke with his ſabre againſt an Algerine Lieutenant, who was coming up the ſhip's ſide, at the head of 60 men. Notwithſtanding this fatal accident, the Portugueſe cleared the decks of the enemy, who were all killed, as was alſo their fierce and daring leader; yet this horrid carnage did not prevent a ſecond boarding, which was received with equal bravery by the gallant crew, who being at laſt overpowered, were compelled to ſubmit to theſe terrible marauders."

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The arret of the French King will, in all probability, terminate in a manner not unbecoming the wit and ſpirit of the eighteenth century, not in any thing like narrow policy and petty reſtriction, but on an enlarged ſyſtem of free intercourſe and commerce on reciprocal advantage.

Suppoſing the reverſe of ſuch a ſyſtematick and reciprocal arrangement, how would the conſequences be balanced? Would not the revenue and fair trade of each country ſuſtain the chief loſs? Who could be the gainer but the whole gang of ſmugglers on both ſides of the water?

A ſpeedy ſettlement, a ſettlement as extenſive as can be, ſhould therefore be the occupation of government during the preſent receſs, and immediately on the meeting of Parliament it ſhould be brought forward.

If French wines, in commutation for Engliſh hardware, were admitted into our country without any oppoſition from particular port impoſts, it had been aſked what the Portugueſe would ſay to it? Nothing, aſſuredly, but in the diſapprobation of viſionary fear, and ſelfiſh folly.

In Great-Britain were the port duties upon wines to be equaliſed, and French wine of courſe, as eaſy obtainable, as Spaniſh and Portugueſe, yet would it not make any ſudden or material change in the conſumption from Oporto and Liſbon. From long continued habit, from ſomething like national prejudices, "ſpeaking after the manner of apothecaries," in favour of Port wine, there exiſts ſuch a ſtrong degree of national preference as cannot be counteracted but by time, producing different opinions and habits; in ſhort, by the producing a new generation!

Another never-failing cauſe of preference on the ſide of Port wine over claret is its ſtronger body—Biſhop Berkeley would ſay, it accompliſhes its effects in a ſmaller doſe!

Auguſt 29. It is with the ſincereſt pleaſure we communicate to our countrymen, the important intelligence which arrived yeſterday by expreſs from Ireland. The Houſe met on Monday, when Mr. ORDE announced that his intended Bill, and the whole plan to be founded on it, was ABANDONED by the IRISH GOVERNMENT. He only requeſted permiſſion to print the BILL FOR HIS OWN JUSTIFICATION, and pledged himſelf never to attempt carrying it further. The oppoſition, pitying his deplorable condition, at length conſented to this, and there the buſineſs ends. The Houſe roſe at one o'clock and adjourned for three weeks. Thus are the evils which IGNORANCE and OBSTINACY threatened to the MANUFACTURES of one country, and to the CONSTITUTION of the other happily averted. The amity of the two countries is preſerved. The virtue of the Iriſh Parliament has the triumph.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Sydney's office, with deſpatches from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which was ſuppoſed to contain a requiſition for inſtructions how to proceed, ſince it has been found abſolutely neceſſary to abandon the commercial arrangement.

Well, my good Lord CAMDEN! what do you now ſay to the popularity of your famous ſyſtem which you pledged yourſelf would meet every independent man's approbation in the two kingdoms?—Do you poſſeſs ſufficient hardineſs ſtill to perſiſt that thoſe who oppoſed it are but mere tools of party? Or will the juſt fate it has received, induce you to admit that it was founded in error, and carried on with ignorance and obſtinacy?

A council was ſummoned yeſterday upon the alarming news from Ireland. We underſtand it broke up very precipitately, and that in the evening meſſengers were diſpatched to the Marquis of Lanſdown and the Marquis of Buckingham.

We can underſtand the naval review in no other light than as a prelude to approaching ſerious operations. But though there is good reaſon to apprehend the ſcene of real action to be near,—a little political maneuvring would be much more deſirable at this time. Our goodly Adminiſtration, however, entertain a different opinion.

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A ſpeedy ſettlement, a ſettlement as extenſive as can be, ſhould therefore be the occupation of government during the preſent receſs, and immediately on the meeting of Parliament it ſhould be brought forward.

If French wines, in commutation for Engliſh hardware, were admitted into our country without any oppoſition from particular port impoſts, it had been aſked what the Portugueſe would ſay to it? Nothing, aſſuredly, but in the diſapprobation of viſionary fear, and ſelfiſh folly.

In Great-Britain were the port duties upon wines to be equaliſed, and French wine of courſe, as eaſy obtainable as Spaniſh and Portugueſe, yet would it not make any ſudden or material change in the conſumption from Oporto and Liſbon. From long continued habit, from ſomething like national prejudices, "ſpeaking after the manner of apothecaries," in favour of Port wine, there exiſts ſuch a ſtrong degree of national preference as cannot be counteracted but by time, producing different opinions and habits; in ſhort, by the producing a new generation!

Another never-failing cauſe of preference on the ſide of Port wine over claret is its ſtronger body—Biſhop Berkeley would ſay, it accompliſhes its effects in a ſmaller doſe!

Auguſt 29. It is with the ſincereſt pleaſure we communicate to our countrymen, the important intelligence which arrived yeſterday by expreſs from Ireland. The Houſe met on Monday, when Mr. ORDE announced that his intended Bill, and the whole plan to be founded on it, was ABANDONED by the IRISH GOVERNMENT. He only requeſted permiſſion to print the Bill FOR HIS OWN JUSTIFICATION, and pledged himſelf never to attempt carrying it further. The oppoſition, pitying his deplorable condition, at length conſented to this, and there the buſineſs ends. The Houſe roſe at one o'clock and adjourned for three weeks. Thus are the evils which IGNORANCE and OBSTINACY threatened to the MANUFACTURES of one country, and to the CONSTITUTION of the other happily averted. The amity of the two countries is preſerved. The virtue of the Iriſh Parliament has the triumph.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Sydney's office, with deſpatches from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which was ſuppoſed to contain a requiſition for inſtructions how to proceed, ſince it has been found abſolutely neceſſary to abandon the commercial arrangement.

Well, my good Lord CAMDEN! what do you now ſay to the popularity of your famous ſyſtem which you pledged yourſelf would meet every independent man's approbation in the two kingdoms?—Do you poſſeſs ſufficient hardineſs ſtill to perſiſt that thoſe who oppoſed it are but mere tools of party? Or will the juſt fate it has received, induce you to admit that it was founded in error, and carried on with ignorance and obſtinacy?

A council was ſummoned yeſterday upon the alarming news from Ireland. We underſtand it broke up very precipitately, and that in the evening meſſengers were diſpatched to the Marquis of Lanſdown and the Marquis of Buckingham.

We can underſtand the naval-review in no other light than as a prelude to approaching ſerious operations. But though there is good reaſon to apprehend the ſcene of real action to be near,—a little political manœuvring would be much more deſirable at this time. Our goodly Adminiſtration, however, entertain a different opinion.

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Ebenezer Briggs, of Pelham, for uttering counterfeit dollars, knowingly, to pay a fine of 25l. and costs.

SALEM, October 18.

"It is said (says a writer in the last New-Hampshire Gazette) that a gentleman, who now fills one of the most important and dignified stations in the United States—a gentleman of the first character for literature and political knowledge, and one of the first fortunes on the continent— has given it as his opinion, that if the government of the Massachusetts state does not immediately issue a paper currency, it will be a ruined state.—Are the government and people of New-Hampshire in a better condition? without money, without trade, and so involved one with another, that nothing but oppression is to be seen; actions, judgments and executions on one side, and no mercy on the other—Horrid condition this! Yet there are some so callous and unfeeling as not to be moved at the sight, but with its continuance, while they themselves are even cumbersome to the people."

From the New-Hampshire Gazette, of Oct 18.

The Modern MERCHANT's SOLILOQUY.

By a MERCHANT.

GENTEEL, or not genteel; that's the question;
Whether 'tis more polite to buy and sell
Gauze, tape and ribbons, in *Gentleman*'s attire;
Or, with frock and trowsers labour in the field,
Like hardy, well fed independent clowns.
To work—to drudge for bread—to want no more——
And thus to escape the duns of honest creditors,
The Sheriff's warrant, and the prison's bars;
The fate of being *polite*—'Tis an event
Devoutly to be wish'd—To work—to toil——
Perchance be thought a clown—aye, there's the rub;
For being thought a clown, what shame may come;
When we dismiss the essential marks of *gentlemen*,
Our powdered hair and tawdry robes—This thought
Strikes with dread, nor leaves us room to doubt
What course to take. For who would bear the shame
Of homely dress, the farmer's plain coarse fare,
The scorching sun, the rain and frost of winter,
And what is more, the pangs of ridicule,
Too often aimed at honest industry,
By *well bred fools and knaves of fashion*;
And all to be but *honest independant men*,
Who would not rather deal out pins and needles
Shine in silks and lace, *the goods of other men*,
Quaff flowing bowls with *men of taste and rank*;
Thunder o'er pavements in *borrowed coaches*.
Or strut the streets with *fashionable coxcombs*;
Nay, who would not rather *cheat a little*,
And then be honourably *imprisoned*,
Than not to be thought *genteel*?
'Tis thus *Opinion*,
Custom, *Fashion*, makes us both poor and proud;
Prompt us to quit the happiest scenes of life,
To be what nature never made us for,
The coxcombs of a day, and knaves, or fools for life.

BOSTON, October 24.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of respectable Character, in London to a Gentlman in this Metropolis, dated August 15, 1785, expressing his sentiments with respect to our Navigation-Act, he observes—"If the Legislature passed it from a sanguine Expectation that it would soon force or intimidate the British Ministry into such a Treaty of Commerce as the United States desire, or can agree to, they will be disappointed.—If it was adopted upon mature Deliberation, as the Beginning of a great System, which must be long and steadily pursued, in order to produce its effects, I think it a wise and manly Regulation.—I hope it will be followed by similar Laws in all the other States. As the Prejudices of this Nation in Favour of their Navigation-Act, appear to be so strong that the Ministry would not have dared to relax it further in our Favour, an American Navigation-Act is the only Thing which will ever stimulate them, or indeed which can enable them to make a reasonable Adjustment with the United States; and the United States must unite in it to make it sensibly felt. This Will be a work of Time, and a Trial of Patience.——Americans have too light Ideas of their foreign Affairs."

NEWPORT, October 29.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is to meet at South-Kingstown on Monday next.

Thursday the 24th of November next, is appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout that State.

Could any of those infatuated Beings (says a Philadelphia Paper) who have figured away as Heroes, "from Macedonia's Madmen to the Swede," return to the World, and for a Moment conceive the exquisite Happiness each Succession of well merited Applause bestows upon the celebrated Doctor FRANKLIN, whose utmost Endeavours have been as invariably turned to promote the Prosperity of the human Race, as theirs have been to its Destruction, they would be lost in amaze at the Stupidity and Blindness which so far deceived them in their Pursuits of Glory. While each succeeding Age does the more perfectly strip them of the ill founded Eulogiums, lavished on them by their Minions and Parasites, the Glory of this FATHER OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE will continue to receive an increase of Effulgence. Latest posterity will be wrapt in Admiration, at the prodigious Efforts of native Genius, which almost entirely unaffisted by the Auxiliaries that other famed Characters are so much indebted to, shone forth the bright Luminary of the western Hemisphere.

The several Requisitions from Congress lately published make complete Provision for the Payment of the Whole of the Interest of the domestic Debt of the United States; It is, therefore, to be hoped that these Provisions, together with that of the Land-Ordinance, will enhance the Public Securities, as they certainly rest on substantial Funds.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, held at East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, the present October Term, were admitted and sworn as Attornies, DANIEL UPDIKE, JACOB CAMPBELL, and GEORGE TILLINGHAST, Esquires, who completed their Law Studies with Major-General VARNUM

Last Sunday Evening was married Dr. DAVID OLIPHANT of South-Carolina, to Miss NANCY VERNON, Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL VERNON, of this City, Merchant.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Oct. 29.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From.*
Brigantine Friendship, J. Lawrence,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Rose, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Surinam.
Brigantine Three Friends, S. Jeffers,	Virginia.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.

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Priscilla Wharfield, of Westfield, for adultery with a negro man, while her husband was in the army, to set one hour on the gallows with a rope about her neck, be severely whipped 20 stripes in the way from the gallows to the goal, and forever after to wear a capital A two inches long and of proportionable bigness, cut out in cloth of a contrary colour to her cloths, sowed upon her upper garment of her back, in open view, and pay costs.

Ebenezer Briggs, of Pelham, for uttering counterfeit dollars, knowingly, to pay a fine of 25l. and costs.

SALEM, October 18.

"It is said (says a writer in the last New-Hampshire Gazette) that a gentleman, who now fills one of the most important and dignified stations in the United States—a gentleman of the first character for literature and political knowledge, and one of the first fortunes on the continent— has given it as his opinion, that if the government of the Massachusetts state does not immediately issue a paper currency, it will be a ruined state.—Are the government and people of New-Hampshire in a better condition? without money, without trade, and so involved one with another, that nothing but oppression is to be seen; actions, judgments and executions on one side, and no mercy on the other—Horrid condition this! Yet there are some so callous and unfeeling as not to be moved at the sight, but wish its continuance, while they themselves are even cumbersome to the people."

From the New-Hampshire Gazette, of Oct. 18.

The Modern MERCHANT's SOLILOQUY.

By a MERCHANT.

GENTEEL, or not genteel; that's the question;
Whether 'tis more polite to buy and sell
Gauze, tape and ribbons, in *Gentleman's* attire;
Or, with frock and trowsers labour in the field,
Like hardy, well fed independent clowns.
To work—to drudge for bread—to want no more——
And thus to escape the duns of honest creditors,
The Sheriff's warrant, and the prison's bars;
The fate of being *polite*—'Tis an event
Devoutly to be wish'd—To work—to toil——
Perchance be thought a clown—aye, there's the rub;
For being thought a clown, what shame may come;
When we dismiss the essential marks of *gentlemen*,
Our powdered hair and tawdry robes—This thought
Strikes with dread, nor leaves us room to doubt
What course to take. For who would bear the shame
Of homely dress, the farmer's plain coarse fare,
The scorching sun, the rain and frost of winter,
And what is more, the pangs of ridicule,
Too often aimed at honest industry,
By *well bred fools and knaves of fashion*;
And all to be but *honest independant men*,
Who would not rather deal out pins and needles
Shine in silks and lace, *the goods of other men*,
Quaff flowing bowls with *men of taste and rank*;
Thunder o'er pavements in *borrowed coaches*.
Or strut the streets with *fashionable coxcombs*;
Nay, who would not rather *cheat a little*,
And then be honourably *imprisoned*,
Than not to be thought *genteel*?
'Tis thus *Opinion*,
Custom, *Fashion*, makes us both poor and proud;
Prompt us to quit the happiest scenes of life,
To be what nature never made us for,
The coxcombs of a day, and knaves, or fools for life.

BOSTON, October 24.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of respectable Character, in London to a Gentlman in this Metropolis, dated August 15, 1785, expressing his Sentiments with respect to our Navigation-Act, he observes—"If the Legislature passed it from a sanguine Expectation that it would soon force or intimidate the British Ministry into such a Treaty of Commerce as the United States desire, or can agree to, they will be disappointed.—If it was adopted upon mature Deliberation, as the Beginning of a great System, which must be long and steadily pursued, in order to produce its effects, I think it a wise and manly Regulation.—I hope it will be followed by similar Laws in all the other States. As the Prejudices of this Nation in Favour of their Navigation-Act, appear to be so strong that the Ministry would not have dared to relax it further in our Favour, an American Navigation-Act is the only Thing which will ever stimulate them, or indeed which can enable them to make a reasonable Adjustment with the United States; and the United States must unite in it to make it sensibly felt. This Will be a work of Time, and a Trial of Patience.——Americans have too light Ideas of their foreign Affairs."

NEWPORT, October 29.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is to meet at South-Kingstown on Monday next.

Thursday the 24th of November next, is appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout that State.

Could any of those infatuated Beings (says a Philadelphia Paper) who have figured away as Heroes, "from Macedonia's Madmen to the Swede," return to the World, and for a Moment conceive the exquisite Happiness each Succession of well merited Applause bestows upon the celebrated Doctor FRANKLIN, whose utmost Endeavours have been as invariably turned to promote the Prosperity of the human Race, as theirs have been to its Destruction, they would be lost in amaze at the Stupidity and Blindness which so far deceived them in their Pursuits of Glory. While each succeeding Age does the more perfectly strip them of the ill founded Eulogiums, lavished on them by their Minions and Parasites, the Glory of this FATHER OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE will continue to receive an increase of Effulgence. Latest posterity will be wrapt in Admiration, at the prodigious Efforts of native Genius, which almost entirely unassisted by the Auxiliaries that other famed Characters are so much indebted to, shone forth the bright Luminary of the western Hemisphere.

The several Requisitions from Congress lately published make complete Provision for the Payment of the Whole of the Interest of the domestic Debt of the United States; It is, therefore, to be hoped that these Provisions, together with that of the Land-Ordinance, will enhance the Public Securities, as they certainly rest on substantial Funds.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, held at East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, the present October Term, were admitted and sworn as Attornies, DANIEL UPDIKE, JACOB CAMPBELL, and GEORGE TILLINGHAST, Esquires, who completed their Law Studies with Major-General VARNUM

Last Sunday Evening was married Dr. DAVID OLIPHANT of South-Carolina, to Miss NANCY VERNON, Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL VERNON, of this City, Merchant.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Oct. 29.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Brigantine Friendship, J. Lawrence,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Rose, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Surinam.
Brigantine Three Friends, S. Jeffers,	Virginia.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.

ANSWER to the QUESTION in the NEWPORT MERCURY of last Week.

THE Ship sold for	£. 2050 16 6 3-4ths,
The Cargo for 5 7ths as much as the Ship,	1464 17 6 15-28ths,
The Store for 3-7ths the Cargo,	627 16 1 2-28ths,
The Wharf for 2-7ths the Store,	179 7 5 11-28ths,
	4322 17 7 3-4ths,
5 Years 7 Months and 13 Days compound Intereſt at 6 per Cent.	1677 2 4 1-4th.

		£. 6000.	
A's Share	2000	A and B had	5000
B's Do.	3000	B & C had	4000
C's Do.	1000	A & C had	3000

THE Members of the MARINE SOCIETY are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Capt. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, at 6 o'Clock next Tueſday Evening, in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

Oct. 29, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,

Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioner's Office for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, is removed to the Houſe of Mr. John Baniſter, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will be given at the uſual Hours.

All Claimants are deſired to pay Attention to the Reſolve of Congreſs, dated the 27th of March, 1785—publiſhed by Order of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of April laſt in the Providence Gazette.*

EDWARD CHINN, Commiſſioner.

* See the Reſolve alluded to alſo in the Newport Mercury of April 9, 1785.

ALL Perſons that have any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them to the Subſcribers for Settlement: And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to either of us.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Executor.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1785.

LOST, as is ſuppoſed, between Briſtol and the City of Newport, on the Eaſt Road, on or about the 7th of July laſt, a new Morocco Minute or Pencil Book, with Aſs-ſkin Leaves, containing Two Treaſurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and alſo One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the ſame to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber, on the Night of the 27th ult. a Negro Lad, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high—is very black, erect and ſtout built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand—He was born in Narraganſett, and bred to Farming—is ſlow of Speech and awkward in his Manners.—He broke into the Houſe about Twelve o'Clock the Night he went off, and ſtole ſundry Articles, ſuppoſed to defray his Expences—His wearing Cloths which he carried off, conſiſted of Frocks and Trowſers, a blue outſide Jacket, a Pair of Breeches, and an under Jacket of white Broadcloth, a half-worn Beaver Hat, and a Woollen Ditto—He was lately ſeen in Narraganſett, and is ſuppoſed to be ſtill there, or elſe gone either to Boſton or Connecticut.

Whoever will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in a Gaol, ſo that I obtain him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

I. SENTER.

N. B. All Commanders of Veſſels, and other Perſons, are requeſted not to protect, harbour, or ſecrete the above Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Newport, Auguſt 3, 1785.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON'S, near the State-Houſe, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the ſame as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expanſion ſlide Watches carefully examined—Alſo Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microſcopes, Telliſcopes, reflecting and refracting, and moſt Kind of philoſophical Inſtruments repaired on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Cuſtom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Deſpatch.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the lateſt Veſſels from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

Which he is ſelling on the loweſt Terms, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, a large and general Aſſortment of Woollen Goods, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearſkins,	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanſkins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Frizes,	Stockings,
Kerſeys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum; beſt brown Sugars; Molaſſes; New-England Rum; Geneva in Caſes; Bohea Tea; Allſpice; coarſe and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Jacob Iſaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on ſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and Weſt-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Ruſſia Duck——New and Old Veſſels of different Sizes——Houſes, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-ſeven Rights in the Townſhip of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable Terms, and the greateſt Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; in Newport, by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,

And moſt obliged,

Humble Servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON and

A Supply of GOOD

Which makes his Aſſortment ſaleable for all Seaſons, and now ſelling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,

Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR, and BAR-IRON, aſſorted,

Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,

Weſt-India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

MOLASSES by the Hogſhead,

Burlington and Connecticut PORK, and CORN,

Coarſe and fine SALT,

Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Caſks,

CITRON in ſmall Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Bar-Iron—Ruſſia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyſon and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarſe and fine Salt—Window Glaſs—with a ſmall Aſſortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Auguſt 20, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impoſt-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Anchor—The very firſt Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Alſo beſt Andover refined Bar-Iron, and Cart-Tier (ſaid to be the beſt manufactured in America) Iron Hogſhead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box; Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Aſh Oars. All really cheap, notwithſtanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Iſland Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Biſſextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing uſeful and neceſſary.

THE Subſcriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleaſantly ſituated Farm in the Middle Road on this Iſland, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may alſo be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may chooſe to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleaſure. Thoſe who may pleaſe to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the moſt civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Conſtitution-ſtreet, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. oppoſite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Preſs Papers of the beſt Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, Glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

ANSWER to the QUESTION in the NEWPORT MERCURY of last Week.

THE Ship sold for	£.	2050	16	6 3-4ths,
The Cargo for 5 7ths as much as the Ship,		1464	17	6 15-28ths,
The Store for 3-7ths the Cargo,		627	16	1 2-28ths,
The Wharf for 2-7ths the Store,		179	7	5 11-28ths,
		4322	17	7 3-4ths,
5 Years 7 Months and 13 Days compound Interest at 6 per Cent.		1677	2	4 1-4th.

	£.	6000	
A's Share		2000	A and B had 5000
B's Do.		3000	B & C had 4000
C's Do.		1000	A & C had 3000

THE Members of the MARINE SOCIETY are requested to meet at the House of Capt. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, at 6 o'Clock next Tuesday Evening, in order to transact such Business as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

Oct. 29, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,
Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner's Office for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, is removed to the House of Mr. John Banister, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will be given at the usual Hours.

All Claimants are desired to pay Attention to the Resolve of Congress, dated the 17th of March, 1785—published by Order of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of April last in the Providence Gazette.*

EDWARD CHINN, Commissioner.

* See the Resolve alluded to also in the Newport Mercury of April 9, 1785.

ALL Persons that have any just Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them to the Subscribers for Settlement. And all those that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to either of us.

ELISABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Executor.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1785.

LOST, as is supposed, between Bristol and the City of Newport, on the East Road, on or about the 7th of July last, a new Morocco Minute or Pencil Book, with Ass-skin Leaves, containing Two Treasurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and also One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the same to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 27th ult. a Negro Lad, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high—is very black, erect and stout built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand—He was born in Narraganset, and bred to Farming—is slow of Speech and awkward in his Manners.—He broke into the House about Twelve o'Clock the Night he went off, and stole sundry Articles, supposed to defray his Expences—His wearing Cloths which he carried off, consisted of Frocks and Trowsers, a blue outside Jacket, a Pair of Breeches, and an under Jacket of white Broadcloth, a half-worn Beaver Hat, and a Woollen Ditto—He was lately seen in Narraganset, and is supposed to be still there, or else gone either to Boston or Connecticut.

Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in a Gaol, so that I obtain him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

I. SENTER.

N. B. All Commanders of Vessels, and other Persons, are requested not to protect, harbour, or secrete the above Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,
Bearskins,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Ratteens,
Frizes,
Kerseys,
Serges,
Cambleteens,
Plains,
Strouds,
Swanskins,
Blankets,
Caps,
Stockings,
Gloves,
Mittins, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum; best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——New and Old Vessels of different Sizes——Houses, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and

A Supply of GOOD

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hoop-shead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box; Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And now selling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Island Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing useful and necessary.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

From a late Paper.

STORY of an IMPERIAL MINISTER at CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ceremony of expoſing the ſacred ſtandard of the prophet Mahomet, by carrying it in grand proceſſion through the principal ſtreets of Conſtantinople, previous to its being tranſported to the camp, is a ſolemnity held in the higheſt veneration by the Turks, and ſo ſecret, that they will not permit any perſons, of any rank or religion whatever, except Muſſelmen, to behold it: for which reaſon, three days before the day of the proceſſion, heralds are ſent to proclaim in every ſtreet of Conſtantinople, that on ſuch a day the ſtandard of the prophet will be carried through the city, on its way to the army, and that no perſons not of the Mahometan religion, are to be in the ſtreets through which it paſſes, or looking out into them, from any houſes, under the pain of death, in caſe of diſobedience. Notwithſtanding this abſolute prohibition, the Imperial miniſter, unmindful of his public character, which ſhould have made him more delicate than a private perſon upon ſuch an occaſion, was perſuaded to gratify the curioſity of his wife and his two daughters, who were determined to ſee this grand proceſſion. For this purpoſe, he agreed for a chamber in the houſe of a Moulah, ſituated in one of the ſtreets through which it was to paſs; the price was fixed at fifty piaſtres; but, two days before the ſolemnity was to take place, the miniſter found out a more convenient apartment at an inferior price, which he immediately took, and relinquiſhed the firſt. The Moulah in vain repreſented that Europeans generally keep their words, but more eſpecially public miniſters, he was refuſed every kind of ſatisfaction, and was diſmiſſed with taunts, the miniſter well knowing that no tribunal would dare to proceed againſt him, and that though the order of the Moulahs have the moſt powerful intereſt with the government, yet their dread of offending his royal maſter was ſuperior to every other conſideration. The Moulah ſubmitted, in appearance, without murmuring at his hard lot, but he ſecretly meditated vengeance, and only waited a proper opportunity to gratify this darling paſſion in the breaſt of a Turk.

In the very moment, then, that the holy ſtandard was paſſing through the ſtreet in which the ambaſſador, his lady, and two daughters, had taken a chamber and as it approached the houſe, from a window of which, half opened, they were looking at the ſplendid ſhow, the Moulah ſet up a loud cry, that the holy ſtandard was profaned by the eyes of infidels, who were regarding it through the latticed window of ſuch a houſe. The multitude, which was immenſe, as all the orders of the people attend the ſolemnity, inſtantly took the alarm, and a party conſiſting of near three hundred enraged Janiſſaries, detached themſelves from the proceſſion, and broke open the door of the houſe, determind to ſacrifice to the prophet thoſe daring infidels, who had profaned his holy ſtandard. The imprudent miniſter in vain repreſented to them that he was the Imperial ambaſſador, he was inſtantly knocked down, and the inner doors being forced, they found the ambaſſadreſs, whom they ſtripped of her Jewels and clothes, and nothing but her age protected her from further inſults. As for the young ladies, they had fallen ſenſeleſs upon the floor in a ſwoon, from which they were only recovered by the extreme torture of having their ear-rings torn from them with ſuch violence, that part of their ears went with them. They were likewiſe ſtripped almoſt naked. Nor did the Janiſſaries retire, till they had plundered them. In the evening this deplorable family were ſecretly conveyed to Galata.

As ſoon as the Grand Vizir received information of the horrid outrage committed on the perſon of the ambaſſador and the ladies, he communicated it to the Grand Signior, who condeſcended, though the ambaſſador was ſo much in the wrong, to ſend him compliments of condolence and excuſe in his own name, accompanied with a riſtpelice, which is a diſtinguiſhing token of peace in Turkey; and as his Sublime Highneſs knew that the miniſter loved money, a very handſome ſum was ſent to him privately, and ſeparate purſes to the ladies, beſides jewels far ſuperior to thoſe the Janiſſaries had taken from them. Having received ſuch ample indemnification, the whole family ſeemed perfectly ſatisfied and the young ladies being recovered from their fright, related the advantage to their Chriſtian friends in a manner that did no great honor to their modeſty.

Had the piece finiſhed with this act, all would have been well; but, unfortunately, the Divan thought ſomething was due to public decorum, and that an example of ſeverity was requiſite in point of policy, that other foreign miniſters might be aſſured of the ſafety of their perſons and property. The ſtricteſt ſearch was therefore made to diſcover the individuals who were guilty of the particular perſonal inſults and indignities to the Ambaſſador, and to the ladies, but without effect. But the heads of 300 perſons, Janniſſaries and others concerned in the riot, were cut off, and information of this bloody execution was ſent to the ambaſſador, with a requeſt to know if it would ſatisfy him; to which he replied, that ſo far as reſpected his own perſon and his family he was content; but that having ſent diſpatches to Vienna upon the ſubject, he could ſay no more till the anſwer arrived. The courier impatiently expected on both ſides at length arrived, and brought ſuch an anſwer as might well be expected from ſo diſcerning and equitable a prince as the Emperor. It contained no complaints againſt the Porte, for there were none to make; but an order of recall to the miniſter, couched in terms that ſtruck him to the heart, for he inſtantly fell ſick and either died by his own hands, or a natural death in a few days. His wife and daughters ſoon after returned in a private manner to Vienna, where the ſtory of the young ladies had arrived long before them, and repreſented in ſuch a light to the Empreſs Dowager, who was ſtill living, and abſorbed in devout exerciſes, that they were ordered to retire to a convent, as parlour boarders, for the remainder of their days.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT-FERRY,

MERCHANTABLE and clear ſeaſoned Boards; a few Jerſey yellow Pine Boards; Joiſts and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour, and Rice; Pepper, Allſpice, and Indigo; an Aſſortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware; Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; ſome Iron-Ware; and ſundry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beats, Carrots, Parſnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and ſome Yokes. Alſo ſome Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt——Swediſh Bar-Iron——Ruſſia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyſon, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

A GENTLEMAN well known by Character and acquainted with the French and Engliſh Languages, propoſes to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, for both Sexes, if he can meet with ſufficient Encouragement, on the following Plan:

He will attend ſaid School Four Days in a Week, 5 Hours in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon. The Price will be Two Shillings a Week for each Scholar, to be paid Weekly. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for their Children muſt engage for three Months, and agree that, if their Children ſhould not continue the Quarter out, they will pay the ſame as if they did.

The Perſon who offers himſelf for keeping ſaid School is gone to New-York on ſome Buſineſs, and as ſoon as the Printers have informed him of 30 Subſcribers, will return and enter upon the propoſed Plan, and will continue 6 Months if neceſſary. He has good Grammars to ſupply the Pupils with, at a reaſonable Rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen deſirous of learning the French Tongue, may be waited upon at their own Houſes, if they chooſe it.

Subſcriptions will be taken in by the Printers hereof.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, September 17, 1785.

BERIAH BROWN, jun. of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, having preferred a Petition to the General Aſſembly, praying that his Perſon and Property may be protected from any Arreſts for Seven Years for Debts now due from him; I do, by Order of the General Aſſembly, notify the Creditors of the ſaid Beriah Brown, to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he intends to open an EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in this City, on Monday the Thirty-firſt of October inſt. (if a ſufficient Number of Scholars preſent) and as Vocal Muſick has been his principal Study for a Number of Years, and of late hath been under peculiar Advantages of that Kind; he doubts not, therefore, but he ſhall give general Satisfaction, and hopes to meet with the Approbation and Encouragement of his Fellow-Citizens, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their moſt obedient,

And humble Servant,

JOSEPH DYER.

N. B. A convenient Room for the above Purpoſe will be procured in the central Part of this City, and the ſtricteſt Attention will be given to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands.

Newport, October 21, 1785.

At a City Council, held at *Newport*, the 10th Day of *October, A. D.* 1785.

An ORDINANCE regulating BILLIARD TABLES, in the City of *Newport*.

BE it *Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Newport, in City Council convened, and by their Authority it is Ordained*, That no Billiard Table ſhall be ſet up, or kept erected and ſet up within this City, without a Licence therefor, firſt had and obtained from this Council. That Licences for ſetting up and keeping erected Billiard Tables within this City ſhall be annually granted, and that there ſhall be paid for every ſuch Licence into the City Treaſury, the Sum of Nine Pounds, Lawful Money. That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within this City, ſet up or keep erected a Billiard Table, without a Licence firſt had and obtained from this Council, and be thereof convicted before either of the Wardens of this City, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall pay as a Fine therefor the Sum of Six Pounds, Lawful Money, and Forty Shillings, Lawful Money, for each and every Month ſuch Billiard Table ſhall have been ſo erected and kept ſtanding, unlicenced; the One Fourth Part whereof ſhall be to the Informer, and the Remainder to the Uſe of this City: That this Ordinance ſhall be in Force on the Firſt Day of *November* next, and that the ſame ſhall be publiſhed in the *Newport Mercury* three Weeks. *By Order of the City Council,*

J. GRELEA, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor.

Caſh, Salt, Dry or Weſt-India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the ſaid Store.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

THE commodious and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Captain John Warren, on Eaſton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, October 1, 1785.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

He has likewiſe for ſale Turk's Iſland SALT by the Buſhel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Houſewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October inſtant, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Inſolvency ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

From a late Paper.

STORY of an IMPERIAL MINISTER at CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ceremony of expoſing the ſacred ſtandard of the prophet Mahomet, by carrying it in grand proceſſion through the principal ſtreets of Conſtantinople, previous to its being tranſported to the camp, is a ſolemnity held in the higheſt veneration by the Turks, and ſo ſacred, that they will not permit any perſons, of any rank or religion whatever, except Muſſelmen, to behold it: for which reaſon, three days before the day of the proceſſion, heralds are ſent to proclaim in every ſtreet of Conſtantinople, that on ſuch a day the ſtandard of the prophet will be carried through the city, on its way to the army, and that no perſons not of the Mahometan religion, are to be in the ſtreets through which it paſſes, or looking out into them, from any houſes, under the pain of death, in caſe of diſobedience. Notwithſtanding this abſolute prohibition, the Imperial miniſter, unmindful of his public character, which ſhould have made him more delicate than a private perſon upon ſuch an occaſion, was perſuaded to gratify the curioſity of his wife and his two daughters, who were determined to ſee this grand proceſſion. For this purpoſe, he agreed for a chamber in the houſe of a Moulah, ſituated in one of the ſtreets through which it was to paſs; the price was fixed at fifty piaſtres; but, two days before the ſolemnity was to take place, the miniſter found out a more convenient apartment at an inferior price, which he immediately took, and relinquiſhed the firſt. The Moulah in vain repreſented that Europeans generally keep their words, but more eſpecially public miniſters, he was refuſed every kind of ſatisfaction, and was diſmiſſed with taunts, the miniſter well knowing that no tribunal would dare to proceed againſt him, and that though the order of the Moulahs have the moſt powerful intereſt with the government, yet their dread of offending his royal maſter was ſuperior to every other conſideration. The Moulah ſubmitted, in appearance, without murmuring at his hard lot, but he ſecretly meditated vengeance, and only waited a proper opportunity to gratify this darling paſſion in the breaſt of a Turk.

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Newport, October 21, 1785.

At a City Council, held at *Newport*, the 10th Day of *October, A. D.* 1785.

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By Order of the City Council,

J. GRELEA, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

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To be LET, and entered immediately,

THE commodious and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Captain John Warren, on Eaſton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, October 1, 1785.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

He has likewiſe for ſale Turk's Iſland SALT by the Buſhel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Houſewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October inſtant, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Inſolvency ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.